

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

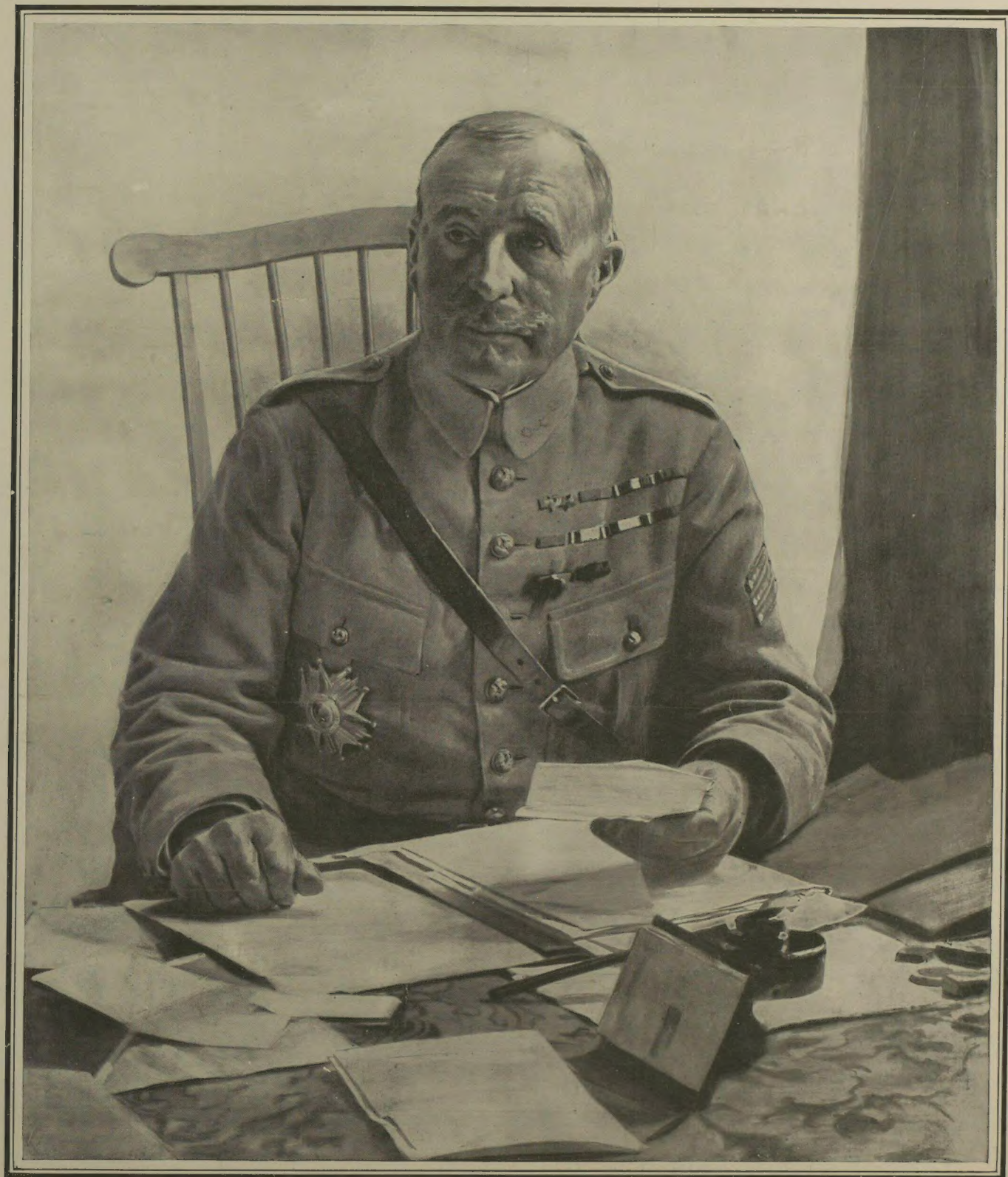
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SIXPENCE.

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"VICTORY IS CERTAIN. I GIVE YOU MY WORD ON THAT": GENERAL NIVELLE—OF VERDUN—FRANCE'S NEW GENERALISSIMO.

"I leave you after a splendid day. We have once more tested our methods, and the result is conclusive. Once more the Second Army has shown its moral and material supremacy over the enemy. Victory is certain. I give you my word on that, as Germany will learn to her cost." With those ringing words, General Nivelle bade adieu to his staff at Verdun, on leaving to take up the post of French Generalissimo on the Western Front. He cleared the outworks of Verdun of the enemy by his October victory

at Douaumont-Vaux. His last act was to witness the magnificent victory between the Meuse and the Woevre of December 15. He planned the *coup*; Generals Pétain and Mangin carried it out under his eyes. General Robert Nivelle is in blood half an Englishman. His mother was the daughter of one of Wellington's officers, and other English connections were Elizabeth Carter, Dr. Johnson's friend, and a grandfather, the celebrated writer, George Sale, translator of the Koran.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUS. BUREAU.]



# "THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN BROTHERHOOD IN ARMS": RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH TO AID ROUMANIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

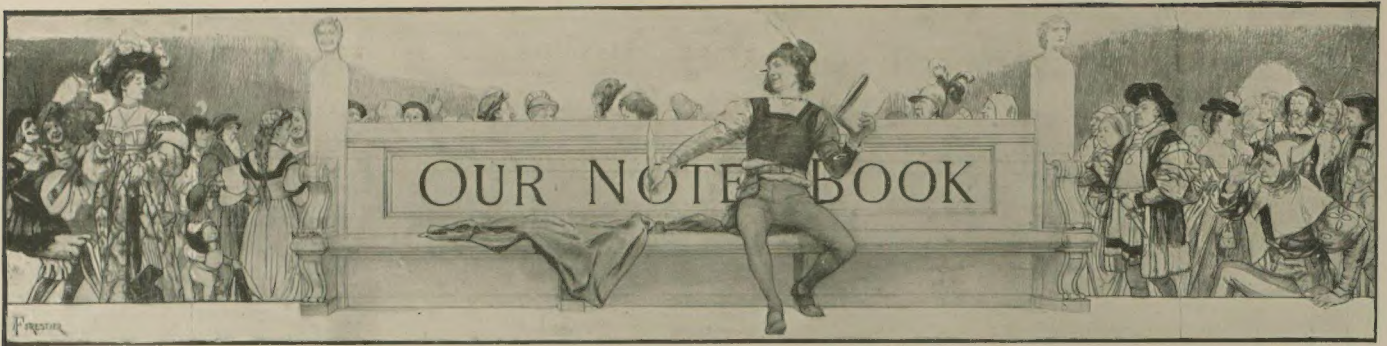


POWERFUL HELP FOR THE ROUMANIANS: A BIG RUSSIAN LONG-RANGE GUN IN A COLUMN OF TROOPS ON ITS WAY TO THE ROUMANIAN FRONT.

In addition to the great campaigns which they are conducting on their own immense front, the Russians have found means to send important aid to Roumania in her hour of trial. Although it was not possible to save Bucharest, the Russian troops in Roumania have rendered invaluable help by delaying the enemy's advance. Their cavalry was mentioned several times recently as having done useful service in this way, and, as our photograph shows, they have also sent the Roumanians powerful artillery support. In this connection it may be recalled that an official statement was issued a few days ago from Petrograd relating various columns which the enemy had circulated in neutral countries. One such mendacious report alleged that the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Dobruja had asked to be relieved of his command because the supply of guns failed. The reply to this was, as given by Roulet, that "it is absurd to speak at this moment of the Russian Army being short of munitions." Again, in answer to another enemy slander

to the effect that Roumania had hindered the Russian high command, the Russian official statement said emphatically that "the real truth was that the Russo-Roumanian brotherhood in arms had been strengthened during the war, and that mutual esteem and confidence prevailed." With regard to the German peace offer, the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Pokrovsky, said in the Duma: "The enemy armies devastated and occupy Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro, and a part of France, Russia, and Roumania. . . . Who, then, with the exception of Germany, could derive any advantage under such conditions by the opening of peace negotiations? . . . The Russian Government repudiates with indignation the mere idea of suspending the struggle and thereby permitting Germany to take advantage of the last chance she will have of subjecting Europe to her hegemony. . . . In this inflexible resolution Russia is in complete agreement with all her valiant Allies."





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AT Christmas, even less than at any other time, can I find in myself sufficient refinement to join in a complete condemnation of practical jokes. I think they very often went in company with very practical charity. They were not always mere physical malice; they were sometimes even the superfluity of physical benevolence. The butter-slide was but an overflowing of the fullness of the butteries; and I cannot think anybody should complain of an apple-pie bed if he gets enough apple-pie. But there is something a little ghastly about such Christmas comicality in any comment upon the war, which many find so hard to reconcile even with a more sober happiness or a more reverent exultation. Yet what can anybody say about the German Chancellor's speech on Peace, except that it is a very good practical joke? It is a transformation scene in the same style as that in which the pantomime policeman is made into sausages; a scene which is, to say the least, not the less grotesque and ungainly when it is a Prussian policeman who is made into German sausages. To be more precise, the appearance, for the first time in history, of the Prussian as a Pacifist, is more like the happy harlequinade which finally turned Bluebeard into a benevolent pantaloan.

But there is a special sense in which the Prussian peace offer is like a practical joke; it is the practical part of it that is the joke. It is the upshot, the ultimate business purpose and proposal, which makes nonsense of all the rest. The enemy haughtily claims to be not only completely but increasingly triumphant in the war; and he asks for peace. He says that Hindenburg has done things hitherto thought impossible; he says Hindenburg does not rest, but is about to do more of them; and he asks for peace. He says that his hope of a complete triumph rests on facts as firm as iron; and he asks for peace. His foot is on our neck; and he asks for peace. His knife is at our throat; and he asks for peace. If anyone who has ever had one glimpse of history or humanity, if anyone who has ever read a book or spoken to a foreigner, can really believe that a Prussian King asks for peace at such a moment, let him believe it. Even he will not believe it long.

Anyone who has read the speech will agree that I do not exaggerate—indeed, I rather under-rate—the all-devouring arrogance of the claim which he still makes to superiority. He exults ferociously in the successful cruelty of submarines; and if he somewhat childishly exaggerates the success, we can willingly concede that he does not at all exaggerate the cruelty. He says of his enemies, presumably especially of his English enemies: "The spectre of Famine pursues them without mercy." Note that little phrase, "without mercy"; it is the Prussian touch. All men take pleasure in expecting an enemy's defeat; the Prussian takes a genuine pleasure in picturing his panic. It may or may not surprise the Chancellor to know that we do not happen to be in any panic; that you or I have not taken much notice of any spectre pursuing us. It may surprise him still more to know that we are not at all disposed to ask that apparition for mercy. The words are only, worth noting, however, as being of a kind with many other words in such a German speech; words of a megalomaniac fullness of confidence, the mouth speaking great things. It is increased by a curiously emphatic yet hazy employment of metaphor, which marks most of these German speeches, and which often makes the meaning really rather difficult to seize.

For instance, the Chancellor says that the German Empire "is not a besieged fortress, as our enemies have imagined, but one gigantic, firmly disciplined camp with unexhausted resources." I cannot quite make out why a camp should be more difficult to capture than a fortress. Again, the mistake may be merely in the translation, but the expression about "laying, by strokes of the sword, the foundations" of the new and promising German success, does not seem a happy one. Yet it might have an ironical felicity; for the fact that the Prussian, like the Turk, does really try to lay foundations with nothing but a sword is the chief reason why he does not really lay any foundations at all. Here such remarks are only

is equally certain, that the advance in Roumania was entirely dependent on the speech and the offer of peace. Prussia had already decided to ask for peace; she only wished to do something first which might allow her a thin pretence that she was demanding peace, or even dictating peace. She must break something first; and she looked round for the most breakable thing to break. That is the whole history, philosophy, and politics of the Roumanian expedition. One simple and enormous fact governs all military criticism to-day. It is that if Germany had the least real hope of defeating the Russian and the Franco-British Armies, she would be trying to defeat them or making dispositions to defeat them; she would be sending her men to attack them, or at least saving her men to attack them. The theatrical blow at a small State like Roumania, like the theatrical blow at a small State like Serbia, proves one thing only; that she is no longer aiming at a great war to be followed by a triumph, but at a small triumph to be followed by a truce. It would be a truce and not a peace, like one of the other Prussian truces in history; a peace that has always meant armament for Prussia and false security for the world.

It is in connection with the simple facts about Roumania that the large language of the German Chancellor is most conspicuously absurd. He says about Hindenburg: "This unparalleled genius has made possible things that were hitherto considered impossible." When, may I ask, was it considered impossible to oblige an enemy with inferior artillery to retreat in good order before an invader with superior artillery? Does military history really contain nothing resembling a parallel to this prodigious event? That is what has happened in Roumania; and that is all that has happened in Roumania. Bucharest has fallen; but I should have thought that the successful Russian retreat, followed by the counter-stroke of Brussiloff, had cured even fools of supposing that wars are won finally by ticking off the names in a list of towns. The Roumanian misfortunes are a matter of deep regret in a sane and sober fashion; but the point here is that the Chancellor's policy positively demanded that he should deal with them in an insane and intoxicated fashion. The modern German must be excited about the fall of Roumania as no sane Goth would have been excited about the fall of Rome.



SEEN THROUGH A BREACH IN THE RUINED CHURCH: THE VILLAGE OF COMBLES.  
French Official Photograph.

relevant as indicating the truth about the tone; and the singular contrast between the tone and the upshot. If we judged solely by the phraseology, we might almost say by the gestures, of the German Chancellor, we should still judge him to be an unsated and insatiable man of war; it is in the practical deduction that he descends rather abruptly to peace. He still affects to regard the round world as his Christmas pudding; and sits down to it with all the brandishing of the knife and gnashing of the teeth appropriate to the pantomime agree. Only, as I have suggested, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. And when it comes to the practical point, the imperial pudding is found to have a considerable resemblance to humble pie.

Now, the substance of the situation needs very few words. It is obvious, of course, that the speech and the offer of peace were dependent upon the advance in Roumania. It is perhaps not so obvious, but it

It was necessary for Prussia to knock down a nine-pin somewhere, before she gave up the game. It was not necessary that any of our own pessimists should prepare the coup by perpetually wailing "O! he will knock down the Sacred Nine-pin, and all will be over." This very local panic is perhaps the only asset the Chancellor has for his plan of peace; and that goes a very little way, even in England. Upon the main point, practically all Englishmen, even the pessimists, are in an adamant agreement. It cannot be better put than in the words of the late Premier: "There is no peace till the military power of Prussia is destroyed." On this even the pacifist as well as the pessimist should agree with us. For any other peace only means handing on to another generation the burden of war. It would be infanticide on a large scale; as if all men now living were to fling their babies into the Christmas fire. And I do not include among the practical jokes pardonable at Christmas the one which was called the Massacre of the Innocents.



# AFTER THE ALLIES' ENTRY INTO MONASTIR: STREET SCENES.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



IN A MAIN THOROUGHFARE: A SHOP PILLAGED BY THE BULGARIANS—ITS SHUTTERS LEFT LEANING AGAINST THE WINDOW FRAMES.



ONE OF THE LAST ACTS OF BULGARIAN REVENGE: THE BURNED-OUT INTERIOR OF THE FORMER SERBIAN PREFECTURE OF MONASTIR.



IN ONE OF THE SIDE STREETS: A SMALL SHOPKEEPER'S FIRST ATTEMPT TO ATTRACT CUSTOM ON REOPENING, BY EXHIBITING FRAMES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.



MAKING SHOPKEEPERS REMOVE THE BULGARIAN SIGNS: A TRADERS' DEPUTATION CALLING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE.



GETTING RID OF THE DETESTED BULGARIAN SHOP-FRONT SIGNS: A PASSER-BY ASSISTING TWO WOMEN SHOPKEEPERS TO GET THEIRS DOWN.

Almost immediately after the victorious Allied Army of Serbians, French, and Russians had taken possession of Monastir, the city began once again to return to everyday commercial life in the Serbian fashion. We show the entry of the Allies on another page, describing how parts of Monastir were still burning, and how, at first, the inhabitants who had remained peeped timidly out from behind their barred windows until satisfied that the newcomers were friends. Reassured on that, people came outside, offering flowers and garlands to the victors. The Monastir refugees who had fled and

sheltered in rear of the Allied camps came in on the heels of the soldiers, streaming through the streets in search of what remained of their former homes or shops, to find in the majority of cases that these had been sacked by the Bulgarians and wrecked. A typical instance of the fate of what was formerly a leading shop appears in the street scene shown in the first illustration. The drop-shutters have been hacked apart and wrenched open and the shop contents looted. In the fourth illustration we see the burned-out ruins of the former Serbian Prefecture, fired out of revenge by the enemy.



## A GIFT FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT: A NEW YEAR CARD.

सात सिंध चहुं कूंड जाहे भंडा लहिरावे ॥  
 चलत सूर्य दिन रेन राज को अंत नपावे ॥  
 बकरी शेर सु एक घाट निज पियास बुझावे ॥  
 घर घर बिद्या धर्म दुख भै स्वप्न न आवे ॥  
 जांकी पावक नीर पवन अ.ज्ञा शिर धारे ॥  
 बसत विजय जिह छच छाप सुख संपदि सारे ॥  
 चक्रवर्ति राजेंद्र जाज पञ्चम जू पियारे ॥  
 दीनन के प्रतिपालिक मालिक सुई हमारे ॥

दोहा

अचल हिमाचल नीरनिधि रवि शशि उग्रोति सुहाय ॥  
 राज अटल महिराज है भगवत रहे सहाय ॥

From East to West, from North to South, thy Banner  
 is unfurled;  
 It streams above the Seven Seas, it waves throughout  
 the world!  
 The sun may travel far by day and journey through  
 the night;  
 Speed as he will, thine Empire's bounds lie yet beyond  
 his sight.  
 Discord is silent at thy word, and safe beneath thy  
 rule  
 The lamb and lion slake their thirst beside the self-  
 same pool.  
 Each home is nurs'd in Virtue's lap, and Folly's voice  
 is still;  
 Even in dreams there cometh not a single thought  
 of ill!  
 Fire, water, wind, obey thy will and thy commandments  
 own;  
 Triumph and Joy dwell calm beneath the shadow of thy  
 Throne!  
 Imperial Master, noble George, our sovereign Lord and  
 King  
 Thee, our defence in time of need, thy loving people  
 sing.  
 While tower the Mountains of the North, while sunlight  
 gilds the plain,  
 While gleams the silver moon by night, or heaves the  
 rolling main,  
 World-wide, unmoved, impregnable, may thy dominion  
 stand,  
 And for the buttress of thy Right be God's protecting  
 hand!



*George R. I.*

"FROM EAST TO WEST, FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, THY BANNER IS UNFURLED": THE GIFT OF SIRDAR DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I.,  
 TO EVERY INDIAN SOLDIER ON FIELD SERVICE.

Above we reproduce a New Year card which is being presented to each Indian soldier at the Front, the gift of Sirdar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., who is a member of the Council of India, and a prominent representative of the Sikh race. The card is in three languages—Hindi, Gurumukhi, and Urdu. We are able to show the Hindi version only here, the original of which was composed by the Sirdar himself, the English translation being the work of Mr. J. E. Shuckburgh. The portrait of his Majesty the King-Emperor

in his Coronation robes is from a large painting in oil which was executed for Messrs. W. and D. Downey, Ltd., from their original photograph of his Majesty in his Coronation robes. The facsimile signature has been reproduced from a very recent signature by his Majesty, written specially for the card. The flag and the portrait are given on the card in colours. The Union Jack forms the frontispiece; the portrait, faced by the verses, being within. The English verses are not on the card



## LIKE POLAR EXPLORERS! OUR ARMoured CARS' VOYAGE TO RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



PLOUGHING THROUGH WHITE SEA ICE: A BRITISH TRANSPORT CONVEYING A BRITISH ARMoured-CAR DETACHMENT TO RUSSIA.

A British Naval Armoured-Car Detachment, it will be remembered, has been operating with the Russians in the Caucasus and more recently in the Dobrudja. Since it left British shores it has travelled immense distances and has had a wonderful variety of experiences. As shown in the above photograph and in those on the double-page following, the first stage of its journey resembled rather a voyage of Arctic exploration

than a military expedition. Here we see some members of the detachment looking over the side of a transport that is conveying them to Russia, as she ploughs her way through the ice of the White Sea. There were two ships employed to take the detachment across, and they were the first vessels to enter the Russian harbour after the break-up of the ice.



## WAR OR ARCTIC EXPLORATION? EARLY STAGES OF THE BRITISH ARMoured-CARS' AMAZING ADVENTURES IN RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



THE FIRST BOAT TO BREAK THROUGH THE WHITE SEA AFTER BEING ICE-BOUND: A BRITISH TRANSPORT CONTAINING THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR SECTION.



LIKE AN ARCTIC EXPLORER'S BASE CAMP: BRITISH SENTRY IN RUSSIA GUARDING A CABLE STATION BY THE WHITE SEA.



THINGS SEEN " IN RUSSIA BY THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR SECTION: A HORSE-DRAWN SLEIGH TRANSPORTING WATER FOR RUSSIAN TROOPS.



WITH THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR SECTION IN RUSSIA: A HOTCHKISS 3-POUNDER, GUARDING THE WHITE SEA, ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.

Here and on the preceding page we illustrate the first stage in the long and adventurous journey of the British Naval Armoured-Car Section which for several months has been co-operating with the Russian forces, first in the Caucasus and more recently in Roumania. Some of their experiences in the Caucasus are illustrated on the double-page that follows this. The scenes of their arrival in Russia, on the shores of the White Sea, are rather suggestive of Polar exploration than of war. It was early in June that a Russian message was received in London from Vice-Admiral Duguid announcing the arrival of the British Armoured-Car Detachment in Russia. At the town where they landed, the British were met by the military, civil, and educational authorities, and the officials of the municipality. They were presented by the latter with an icon of the Archangel Michael, and were entertained in the Summer Garden. The

whole town was decorated with flags in their honour, and was *en fete*. A similar welcome awaited them at Volgograd, on June 5, on their way to Moscow, where they arrived two days later, and again had a most enthusiastic reception. "The Grand Duchess Elizabeth," said Russia's account, "received Commander Locker-Langens and several other members of the detachment, and presented invitations to all the officers and men. Everywhere on their journey through Russia the welcome extended to the detachment was no less hearty. Every station was swathed in their honour and filled with cheering, hand-shaking throngs, including the local school-children and Boy Scouts, who drew flowers, cigarettes, and other gifts into the carriages. With every train they passed, whether military or ordinary, hearty greetings were exchanged." After spending two days at Moscow, the detachment proceeded to the headquarters of its future service at the front.



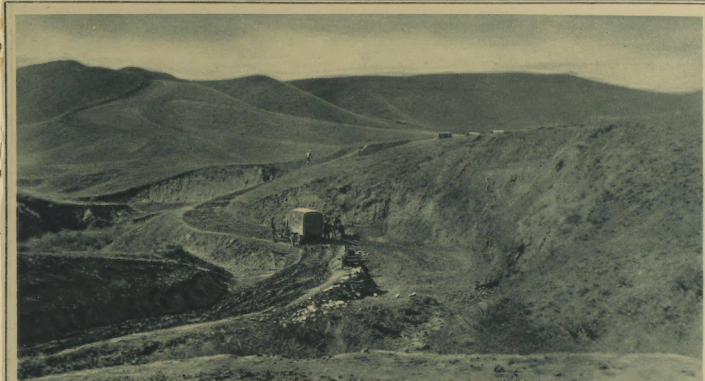
# BRITISH ARMoured CARS IN THE CAUCASIAN WILDS: CROSSING RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS; AND IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE

BOMBARDMENT BY TOPICAL.



IN HONOUR OF THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR SECTION IN RUSSIA: A PARADE ON THEIR DEPARTURE FROM A TOWN—SHOWING A BRITISH OFFICER IN A GROUP OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.



"CROSSING THE APPALLING 'ROADS' OF THE CAUCASUS": BRITISH CARS (WITH A RED CROSS WAGON) MOYING "ALONG WINDING, PRECIPITOUS, AND ILL-KEPT TRACKS."



"THE PATH WAS BARRED BY . . . ENDLESS STREAMS FILLED WITH ROTTING CARCASSES": BRITISH CARS CROSSING A CAUCASIAN RIVER.



THE BRITISH ARMoured-CAR SECTION IN ACTION IN THE CAUCASUS: BOMBARDING A TURKISH TOWN, THEREBY DRIVING THE TURKS OVER THE HILLS IN THE BACKGROUND.

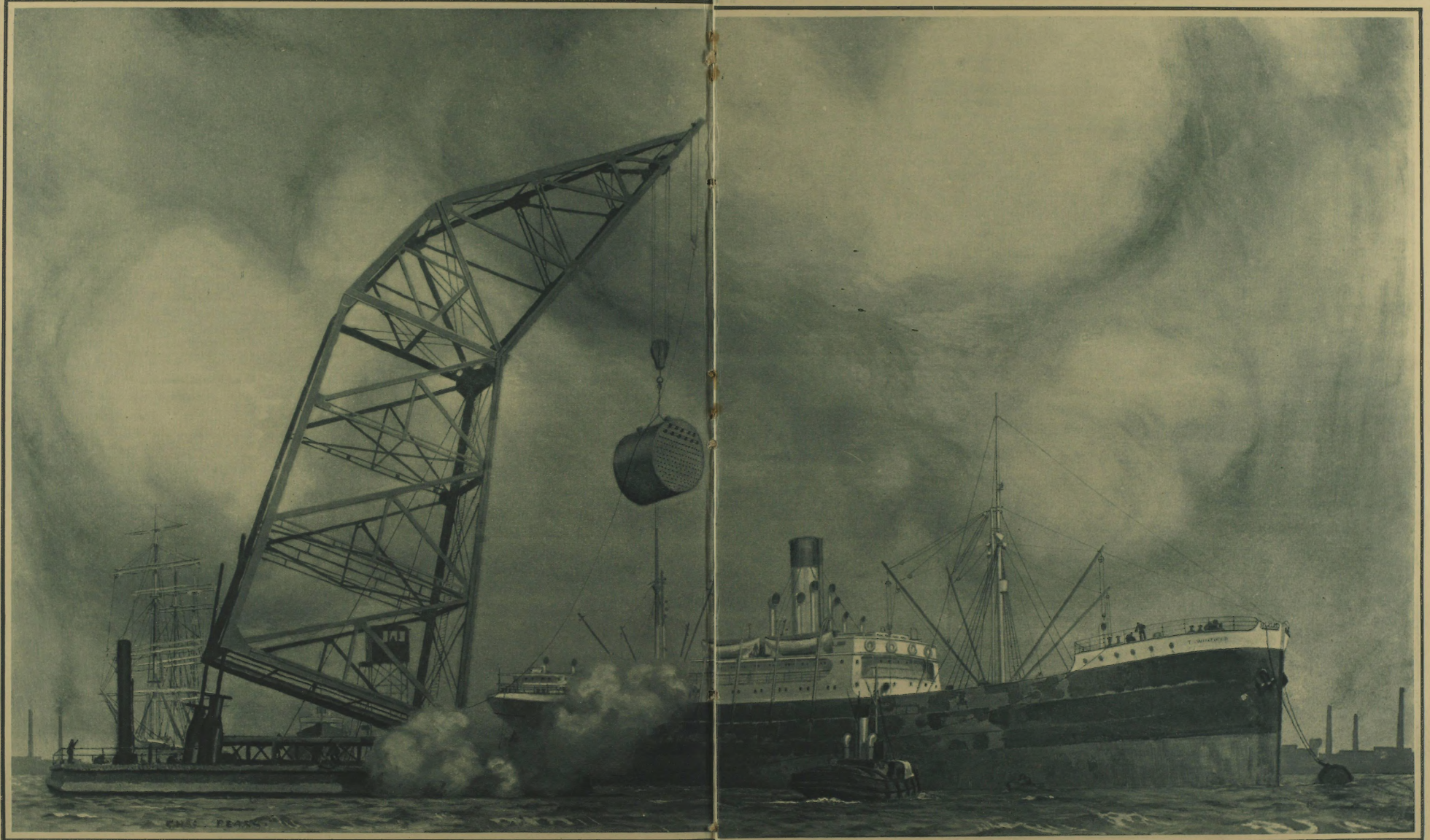
On the preceding pages we have illustrated the commencement of the wonderful adventures of the British Naval Armoured-Car Detachment serving with the Russian Army. Here are shown some of their doings in the Caucasus. They also saw service in Persia, and then made another remarkable journey back to Odessa, and thence to the Dniebropetrovsk. "Probably no unit of the British forces," said a recent Russian account, "has had more varied experiences than those that fell to the devoted men who, coming from all parts of the British Empire, have, after being on-bound for months in the Arctic, crossed European Russia, and, after performing the remarkable feat of crossing the appalling 'roads' of the Caucasus and doing good work against the Turks there, have now appeared in action side by side with the Russo-Romanian Armies in the Dobruja. . . . After their first encounter with the Turks, the Grand Duke Nicholas sent to Commander Lockett-Lampson a special telegram of congratulation. . . . The cars were urgently needed to inspect roads beyond Erzerum. . . . The difficulties of the journey were enormous,

having to be made, as it was, along winding, precipitous, and ill-kept tracks. . . . The road-surface proved the greatest obstacle, and the base-plates of some of the cars were ripped open by protruding rocks. . . . At Sarikamish the cars were inspected by the Grand Duke. . . . A noteworthy inspection journey of 2000 miles was made by one of the officers beyond Erzerum and Trebizond. . . . Another squadron was despatched to Mash. Progress was extremely difficult, as the bridges had been destroyed, and one of the squadrons, despite heroic efforts, involving the passage of a river where cars and men were partially immersed for ten days, was unable to proceed. . . . All had been warned against the Kurds, and urged not to allow any man to be led alive into their hands, owing to their sanguinary cruelties. The greatest care was, therefore, taken not to allow the cars to become separated. . . . In many places the cars had to be hauled by hand across streams and bogs. . . . The path was barred by dry and hard river beds and endless streams filled with rotting carcasses."



# "SERVING THE NATIONAL INTERESTS": MERCHANT SHIPPING—A VITAL ELEMENT IN THE CONTROL OF OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEARS.



REFITTING A SHIP ENGAGED IN WORK OF VITAL IMPORTANCE—TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES: A NEW BOILER HOISTED INTO A LINER BY A 200-TON FLOATING CRANE.

The problem of maintaining the nation's food supply during the war was discussed in Parliament not long ago by Mr. Runciman, then President of the Board of Trade. In the new Ministry that office is now held by Sir Albert Stanley; while Lord Devonport has been appointed Food Controller. Mr. Runciman dwelt on the vital question of providing enough ships to bring supplies from overseas, not only for ourselves, but for our Allies. "We shall require an enormous number of vessels," he said, "in the course of the season. Already since the Wheat Commission was started, a very large block of tonnage has been requisitioned and is on its way to Australia now. We have augmented that by chartering neutral vessels." In connection with the recruiting question, he said: "It is absolutely essential to regard shipping, as labour is regarded, as serving the national interests, not only when flying the fighting colours, but when it is carrying food over here." On the subject of new construction of merchant ships,

after pointing out difficulties arising from shortage of shipbuilding labour, Mr. Runciman proceeded: "By the end of this year I do not see any reason why our six months' output should not approach 500,000 tons, which is a very large advance on what we expected at the end of the summer." On the same day, Dr. Macnamara made an encouraging statement in the House in reply to a question as to counteracting the activities of enemy submarines. He said: "Of the total British gross tonnage of merchant steam shipping of 1000 tons and over which we possessed at the beginning of the war, the net loss up to the end of September 30, 1916, is slightly over 2½ per cent. This includes losses from all causes, whether war or marine risks." Our artist's drawing shows the lowering of a new boiler into one of the numerous smaller ocean liners that are engaged in carrying both passengers and freight.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]





## THE SEVENTH DAY.

Our drawing shows an impromptu Sunday service during the "push" on the Western Front—a detachment not engaged in firing being ministered to by a "padre," while the rest of the battery is engaging the enemy. On the right are guns in their small embrasures and a signaller in a dug-out. Also, on the right, towards the foreground, is a supply

cartridge dump, in a shell-hole. The chaplain stands slightly above the men, towards the left. On his right hand is a bell from a ruined church, now used to give warning of gas-attacks. On the right, a German 4.2 heavy explosive shell is bursting. The men, each with his "order of service," carry gas-masks in little bags slung across the shoulders.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM DETAILS RECEIVED. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



# TRAINING TO JOIN THE ALLIES ON THE WESTERN

PHOTOGRAPHS



BRIDGING-WORK OF THE PORTUGUESE ENGINEERS: A PONTOON-BRIDGE OVER THE TAGUS, WITH A MOTOR-CAR CROSSING IT.



INFANTRY PRACTISING A CAMPAIGN-MARCH: IN THEIR FIELD-SERVICE



WITH THE GUNS ON A ROUTE MARCH: DURING THE PREPARATIONS



IN EXACT LINE, WITH INTERVALS EXACTLY DURING THE PREPARATIONS



PORTUGUESE ARTILLERY AND ARTILLERYMEN: A GUN OF A FIELD-BATTERY AT PRACTICE FOR ACTION—ABOUT TO FIRE.

# FRONT: SOLDIERS OF ENGLAND'S OLDEST ALLY, PORTUGAL.

BY BENOLIEL.



MEN OF A PORTUGUESE BATTALION UNIFORM AND KIT.



A BATTERY OF PORTUGUESE ARTILLERY FOR JOINING IN THE WAR.



KEPT: A BATTERY OF PORTUGUESE ARTILLERY FOR JOINING IN THE WAR.



BRIDGING-WORK OF THE PORTUGUESE ENGINEERS: AN ARTILLERY BATTERY CROSSING THE TAGUS PONTOON-BRIDGE.



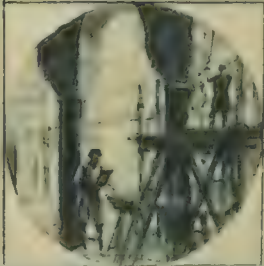
DURING THE PREPARATIONS FOR JOINING IN THE WAR: A PORTUGUESE GUN WELL SCREENED AGAINST AEROPLANE OBSERVATION.

The fighting efficiency of the Portuguese Army has been tested on European battlefields in previous wars and has proved of sterling value. Just a hundred years ago, for instance, it took its full share under Wellington in the Peninsular War battles for the freedom of Europe, and Wellington unreservedly expressed his appreciation of its capability. Nothing could be more laudatory than the way in which the Great Duke over and over again commends the Portuguese Army under his orders in his published despatches—a permanent tribute to the soldiers of England's oldest Ally. Now the soldiers of Portugal are again taking part in Europe for the freedom of the nations. "The first contingents of the

Portuguese Army," announced the Premier, Senhor Almeida, in the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon some weeks ago, "are ready to leave for the European battlefields in order to demonstrate the close collaboration of our country with her old Ally, Great Britain, and the other nations also fighting for right and justice." Senhor Almeida added: "The future of Portugal will be decided in the trenches in Europe." That, of course, is not all. Portuguese troops, as the despatches from German East Africa record, are rendering invaluable service in the campaign in that quarter.



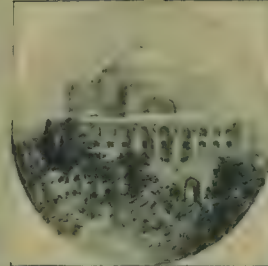
## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY



THE BUILDING OF ST SOPHIA AT THE BIDDING OF THE BYZANTINE EMPEROR, JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK



THE SELECTION OF THE PLAN FOR THE HAGIA SOPHIA CHURCH OF THE EMPEROR JUSTINIAN: AN ARCHITECT AT WORK



BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE WAS TAKEN BY THE TURKS IN 1453, &amp; THE CHURCH BECAME A MOSQUE: ST SOPHIA.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## ECONOMY IN FOOD.

THAT some saving in the amount of food consumed is necessary to the nation seems to be agreed upon, and the late Government had given expression to this view by cutting down the number of courses in dinners at restaurants and hotels. Whether the means are well adapted to the end is another matter. Gourmets apart, the appetites of healthy people demand bulk as well as savouriness in food, and cannot therefore be measured entirely by the number of dishes set before them. If the restriction ends in the adoption of the heavy fish-and-joint dinner usual

eggs, porridge, marmalade, or some two or more of these, at an hour between eight and ten according to whether he lives in the suburbs or London and is principal or subaltern. One o'clock sees him ready for another meal, consisting of at least one dish of meat, fish, or poultry, sweets, and cheese. From half-past four to five he is again seized with a craving for food, which he satisfies by consuming tea, with bread-and-butter, toast, or cake, if not with more than one of these delicacies. Eight o'clock—it used to be seven—sees him again sitting down to a square meal like his luncheon, only "more so," and perhaps spread out over the number of courses banned by Mr. Runciman. On the occasions when he goes into society or to the

theatre he is, if young and giddy, lucky if he escapes supper as well.

See now how differently a Frenchman of the same class orders his life. He rises, generally, an hour earlier than the Englishman, takes coffee with milk in it, a roll-and-butter, without sitting down to them, and is at his place of business by eight or nine. Here he labours until close upon one in Paris, or twelve in a provincial town,

in two minutes with a piece of paper and a pencil, and that it would save an enormous amount of time now cut to waste can be ascertained by the same process. As for its effect on our health, many



ARCHÆOLOGICAL "FINDS" IN THE BALKAN TRENCHES: EXAMPLES OF ANTIQUE POTTERY DISCOVERED BY THE FRENCH.

in the middle-class household in mid-Victorian times, not less, but more meat, vegetables, and bread will be consumed, and the diners will be laying up the seeds of a fair allowance of uric-acid diseases.

If, however, instead of limiting the number of courses, the Board of Trade had set to work to limit the number of meals, a good deal might have been done. Excluding the very rich, who live (and always will live) as they please, and the very poor, who live as they can, let us look at the dietary of the intermediate or "daily-breader" class who gets his living by desk-work in a Government or other office, and is therefore the chief supporter of restaurants. He begins the day with a substantial breakfast of fish, kidneys, bacon,

when he shuts up his office for nearly a couple of hours. In the interval he takes a meal quite as substantial although a little more varied than his English ally, and then carries on till seven, when he dines (if of mature age) lightly. He has thus made two meals instead of three, even if we consider the morning coffee as cancelling the much more formal afternoon tea. It is quite true that in Society (with a large S) things approximate more closely to the English model, that to "five-o-clocquer" is the fashion, and that *déjeuner* and dinner are both a good deal later; but in the main and specially in the "daily-breader" walk in life with which we are concerning ourselves, the mode of life is still pretty much as here set forth.

That by adopting this a great quantity of meat and bread would be saved, and the nation's stock of these commodities made to go further round, there can be no doubt. Less meat is used, as the Soho restaurant-keepers have shown, in a five-course dinner by a Continental cook than at a two-course breakfast or luncheon by an English one. Bread at three meals—and at one of them in strictly limited quantity—instead of at four would also mean the consumption of a good deal less flour; and how serious the shortage of this commodity is likely to become we shall probably know better before we are much older. That it would cost less than our present system anyone can see for himself



WAR AND ARCHÆOLOGY: AN ANTIQUE JAR DUG UP BY FRENCH TROOPS IN MACEDONIA.

doctors would certainly be in favour of it, and the fact that the French of the class referred to are, as a rule, less gouty and more eupeptic than the corresponding class over here can be fairly demonstrated.

There remains to be said how such a mode of economising food could be enforced. We are always being told that you cannot alter a nation's habits by Act of Parliament, although the meek way in which the community lately endured the Daylight Saving



UNEARTHED BY FRENCH TROOPS IN TRENCH-DIGGING ON THE BALKAN FRONT: FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT POTTERY.

Official French Photographs.



WHERE WAR HAS OPENED UP NEW FIELDS OF EXCAVATION: A SPECIMEN OF ANCIENT POTTERY FOUND IN MACEDONIA BY THE FRENCH

Act may make us doubtful on this point. But the authorities have found no particular difficulty in preventing the lieges from drinking between meals, and if restaurants were closed and hotels forbidden to serve food except at the specified hours there would be no great trouble in seeing that the law was obeyed. No doubt they would thereby find themselves up against very powerful vested interests; but in these days, when service has ceased to be either cheap or plentiful, there might be found unexpected compensation to these by a shortening of the hours when it would be required. As a war economy, it certainly promises more than any scheme yet tried. F. L.



# "MONASTIR SERBIAN AGAIN": THE ALLIED ENTRY: BULGAR PRISONERS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



WHERE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS WERE TAKEN BY THE ALLIES: CAPTURED BULGARIANS UNDER FRENCH ESCORT MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF MONASTIR.



WATCHING AN AEROPLANE ABOVE CAPTURED MONASTIR: THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA (ON STEPS) WITH GENERALS SARRAIL AND LEBLOIS.



OF THE FIRST FRENCH TROOPS TO ENTER MONASTIR ON NOVEMBER 19: A CAVALRYMAN IN A STREET BY THE SQUARE TOWER.

The capture of Monastir by the Allies was thus announced in a French official communiqué: "French cavalry entered the town at the heels of the enemy's rear-guard, at 8.30 a.m. on the 19th (November), followed by a column of Franco-Russian infantry. Our troops, pushing on immediately to the north of Monastir, successfully captured Hill 821 and the village of Krklina. . . . Six hundred and twenty-two prisoners and a great deal of material remained in our hands." In the previous fighting the French had captured 1100 Germans. Mr. G. Ward Price, who was the first Englishman to

arrive in Monastir, about two hours after the troops entered it, writes: "The Allies are in Monastir at last—here in the heart of the town. Down the streets, which are black with vistas of closed iron shutters, come French cavalry, who were the first to enter. They are now maintaining a strict patrol. . . . And so Monastir became Serbian again. . . . 'It is thanks to the Serbians that we have won the town,' said a French Colonel who was one of the first to get in. The whole of the centre of the town is being reserved as quarters for the Serbians to dispose of as they require."



## THE ENTRY INTO MONASTIR: GENERAL SARRAIL AND

FRENCH OFFICIAL

## THE SERBIAN PRINCE REGENT IN THE CAPTURED CITY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



A MARCH-PAST OF THE ALLIED TROOPS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF MONASTIR: GENERAL SARRAIL (WITH KÉPÉ



RAISED), THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIES IN THE BALKANS, SALUTING THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT.

WHERE FLOWERS AND GARLANDS WERE OFFERED TO THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES:  
FRENCH AND RUSSIAN GENERALS ENTERING MONASTIR.IN THE CITY RESTORED TO SERBIA EXACTLY FOUR  
BULGARIAN PRISONERSYEARS AFTER SHE FIRST TOOK IT FROM THE TURKS:  
IN MONASTIR.THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE SERBIAN PRINCE REGENT IN MONASTIR:  
GENERAL SARRAIL AND PRINCE ALEXANDER IN THEIR CAR.

As mentioned on the preceding page, where further photographs of this historic event are given, it was on the morning of November 19 that the Franco-Russian troops entered Monastir. "French cavalry," writes Mr. G. Ward Price, "were the first to enter. . . . Their horses' necks are hung with wreaths of flowers, for the inhabitants, after peeping timidly out from behind their barred windows for a while, have at length ventured out and are offering posies and garlands to the French and Russian soldiers who come constantly marching in. Even to me, though unworthy, these signs of welcome have been proffered, for I have had the fortune to be the first Englishman to arrive in the town. . . . At 9 a.m. the first French company of infantry

marched into the town past the still burning barracks, which the enemy had set on fire during the night. A Russian battalion was with them. The two columns, in fact, came abreast along the road. . . . Though the French and Russian troops have had the privilege of first arriving there, they themselves are anxious to admit that it was chiefly the tireless advance of the Serbians among the mountains in the loop of the Terna River, supported as they have been, of course, by the co-operation of the French infantry and French artillery, that has forced the Bulgarians and Germans to evacuate Monastir. . . . After a year of captivity Monastir has become free again, and that on the anniversary of the day when the Serbians first won her four years ago."



## LITERATURE.

**A Guardsman's Memories.** General Sir George Higginson, whose extremely interesting memories are recorded in his "Seventy-One Years of a Guardsman's Life" (Smith, Elder), was born in 1826. Incidentally, he contributes several examples to one's collection of links with the past. None of them is so startling, as, about a hundred years ago, was Sir Francis Macnaghten's frequent prelude in conversation: "When my father was at the Battle of the Boyne"; or the Duchesse de Richelieu's remark, fifty years later: "My husband once said to Louis XIV." But Sir George heard from his mother how she had frequently seen Nelson running up the steps of the house next door in Wimpole Street to visit Hood, and how she remembered Jack Mytton in Shropshire; and he himself was patted on the head by George the Fourth, once drank tea with Beau Brummell, and, as a sub-altern at a "Guard" dinner at St. James's, heard Marshal Thomas Grosvenor relate how he was on duty at the Bank of England during Lord George Gordon's riots. His volume also gives glimpses of a bygone London, difficult to reconstruct without some such touches as these: "All the land now occupied by Queen's Gate, and westward as far as the hamlet of Hammer-smith, was then [when he was still in the nursery in Wilton Crescent, of which his father was the first inhabitant] parcelled out in well cultivated farms and market gardens. . . . The deer had only recently been removed from Hyde Park, and the path by the side of Rotten Row was the usual limit of our daily walk." The bulk of Sir George's reminiscences here, however, are of the Crimean War, and they are, at this moment especially, remarkably welcome. In a sense, his pages on that campaign are not reminiscent, but contemporary comment, for his letters home from before Sebastopol happen to have been preserved, and he draws upon them copiously, but by not a line too much. Those who know their Kinglake will peruse them with intense interest, and no one reading them

can fail to be enlightened, by the vivid contrast they supply, about the enormous scale of the operations in the present war. This very attractive autobiography finds its chief inspiration in the pride and loyalty of the soldier for his regiment. Every page testifies to the "affection" of its Dedication to the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. It illustrates the author's verdict that the regimental system is still the mainspring of the Army's efficiency.

**"France To-Day."** The re-discovery of France has become a favourite literary exercise for those writers who know the country and have

not new. It is merely that a great opportunity has brought out all the magnificent qualities of the nation, obscured for a time by circumstances. The desire for revenge was dead, or surviving only in the hearts of a few discredited extremists, when the tocsin sounded on Aug. 1, 1914. Frenchmen would never again have sought war with Germany, or gone about to plot it. They were not prepared. But, being forced into the quarrel, they have known how to bear themselves so that the enemy may beware of them. What has gone to the making of that spirit is here shown in a few graphic and familiar touches. Family life, public life, Parliament, society, literature, feminism, "labour and the changing mart, and all the

framework of the land" are alike intimately known to Mr. Jerrold. If he writes in a rather staccato style, it is in accordance with his joyous inspiration; the style does not imperil the real philosophy underlying the whole work. The mood is optimistic, yet it is not the optimism of a blind enthusiasm. He can be very realistic, his passages on the seamy side have the verve of a Maupassant episode, but above it all he discerns the nation's strength, which lies, perhaps, in the completeness of its national spirit. "I doubt whether," says Mr. Jerrold, "since the Athenian or the Roman, any such complete national spirit has existed." That seems like the sum of the whole matter.



IN TRAINING WITHIN SOUND OF THE GUNS: FRENCH INFANTRY PRACTICE DIGGING-IN.

Photograph supplied by C.N.

the gift of acute observation. Hence a procession of well-informed and entertaining volumes of which several have already been noticed in these columns. France better known becomes better beloved, and the Entente marches to a lively tune played by British scribes, whose enthusiasm carries them sometimes to lyric heights. The latest volume of impressions, "France To-Day" (John Murray), by Mr. Laurence Jerrold, surveys the pleasant land and its people as they appear under the stress of present conditions. The writer, in pages full of knowledge—as is to be expected from one who has been in close touch with those at the head of affairs—gives a vivid realisation of the French spirit in its apparently new incarnation. But the incarnation is

a note of," for in the one commencing on New Year's Day there will be found many beautiful things at bargain prices. No sale catalogue will be issued, but a visit to Liberty's is always a delight. White washing-silk for blouses, 25 inches wide, will be reduced from 2s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. a yard; Oriental washing-silk for blouses or underwear from 4s. 11d. to 3s. 11d.; Chinese wild silk from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. Remnants of velveteens will be from 2s. 3d. a yard, and cotton voiles and crêpes offered at 7s. 6d. the dress-length, 40 inches wide. Charming Liberty evening gowns, tea-gowns, day dresses, etc., will be greatly reduced, and an endless variety of fancy articles will be offered at clearance prices.

A sale at Liberty's is an event which, when pending, should be "made

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From an actual photo-micrograph of the Bacillus Influenzae, magnified 600 diameters, taken at our Research Laboratories.

Bacteriologists to-day have enabled us to see and recognise many of the tiny organisms that make their attack on the human system by way of the mouth and throat.

To recognise our common enemy—to classify him—ascertain his habits and mode of attack—has been the aim of modern scientists; and in establishing precautions against these deadly micro-organisms, leading scientists recommend the use of—

## EVANS' Pastilles

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REMARKABLE OFFER TO ENABLE EVERY HOUSEHOLD TO TEST THE SPLENDID ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF "SELDONITE," WHICH, AT A COST OF 2/6 ONLY, MAKES ONE TON OF COAL GO AS FAR AS TWO.

The introduction of the wonderful chemical compound "Seldonite," which doubles the "life" of coal, or, in other words, cuts in half the coal bill, is resulting in something like a sensation.

At this time, when every penny of housekeeping counts, "Seldonite" proves a veritable blessing, for warmth is almost as important as food.

### £10 SAVED DURING COAL FIRE SEASON

Ladies are now finding that they are able to have in kitchen or drawing-room the brightest, cosiest, and hottest fires they wish, and yet make one scuttleful of coal treated with "Seldonite" go as far as two ordinary ones.

A saving such as this is, of course, greatly appreciated, all the more so because servants are pleased when "Seldonite" is used, for fires burn clearer, need less attention, and there is practically no waste, dust, or soot.

No matter how small or large your coal bill, you can effect a wonderful saving by using "Seldonite," and if you use, say, one ton of coals a month, you can easily save from £10 to £15 during the coal fire season.

In order to give the public a most advantageous opportunity of testing "Seldonite" in their own homes the proprietors have decided for a short while to send post free the full-size 4s. box (sufficient to treat one ton of Coal, Coke, Anthracite, or Slack), with full directions to all readers for only 2s. 6d. Orders and remittances, however, must be sent within the next few days. Five boxes will be forwarded (whilst this offer lasts) for only 10s., or 11 boxes for 20s.

### A MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS

Already "Seldonite" has found thousands of users who appreciate its cleanly and splendidly economical advantages, and testify to their appreciation by constant repeat orders.

Among the many thousands of delighted users of "Seldonite" are the following:—

#### The Viscount Elilbank

writes:—"I like 'Seldonite' as much as ever, and enclose cheque for a further supply. You can certainly make use of anything I have said in favour of 'Seldonite,' as I wish you every success."

#### The Viscountess Templetown,

who writes:—"I have found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory, and will order more when required."

#### The Lady Swansea.

who writes:—"Please send me five more boxes of 'Seldonite.' I was perfectly satisfied with the first trial box, and think it excellent."

#### Lady Frankland,

who writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have found 'Seldonite' most satisfactory. It certainly makes the coal last much longer."

#### Priscilla Lady Newnes,

who writes:—"I find 'Seldonite' most useful. It causes the fire to burn very brightly, and to send out much more heat than usual."

#### The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel,

who writes:—"I have found 'Seldonite' a great saving of trouble. It gives more heat, and coal lasts much longer."

#### The Hon. Mrs. Parker-Jervis

writes:—"I have been using 'Seldonite,' and am very pleased with it, and so also are the servants. It burns so brightly, and only half the quantity of coal is required—a wonderful saving. I am so pleased and satisfied with the result of using 'Seldonite' that I am recommending it to all my friends and relations. Please send me eleven more boxes."

#### Louisa Lady Walker,

who writes:—"I shall be much obliged if you will send me eleven more boxes of 'Seldonite,' as I and all my family use it and find it quite excellent. The fires are bright, and the consumption of coal considerably less."

#### Lady Isabel Stewart,

who writes:—"I have been using 'Seldonite' on my coals for the last three or four weeks and find a very great improvement. The coal lasts well, the fires are perceptibly much warmer, and when 'Seldonite' was not used I at once noticed the difference."

#### Sir Edward Redford, C.B.,

who writes:—"Seldonite" possesses all the advantages it lays claim to, and is of very considerable benefit. The preparation not only economises coal, but it also ensures an excellent fire. It is, moreover, clean, and gives out more heat in a room than a fire made without 'Seldonite.'"

#### Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G.,

who writes:—"I am perfectly satisfied with 'Seldonite,' as I find that it is conducive to cleanliness and economy, and that coal treated with the preparation burns a bright red and consumes the coal slowly. I have given some 'Seldonite' this year to my coachman, gardeners, etc., and they are much pleased with it."

#### Sir Charles A. Payton,

who writes:—"I find 'Seldonite' very useful and economical. Coal treated with it burns well and slowly, giving good heat and very little ash."

#### Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

writes:—"I have been using 'Seldonite,' and am convinced that it materially improves the condition of the coal. The fire is much brighter and burns to ash, and what I think the best testimony to its value is that my servants have asked me to get some more. I have also advised several of my friends to try it."

#### Colonel Fludyer,

62, Warwick Square, who writes:—"I find that when using 'Seldonite' not only is there a great saving in the amount of coal used, but also that the coal treated with it gives out twice as much heat. In a kitchen range I find it saves quite one large scuttleful of coal per day."

#### The Rev. Canon Seaton, D.D.,

Villa Loreto, St. Peter's-in-Thane, who writes:—"Seldonite" has given great satisfaction, and the consumption of the coal has been considerably reduced."

#### The Rev. Canon W. F. Pearce,

Prebendal House, Chichester, who writes:—"I am more than satisfied with 'Seldonite.' It is a great economiser, and gives out much more heat than with coal alone."

#### The Rev. W. J. Jobling,

St. Mary's, Vicarage, Southwark, who writes:—"Please send me eleven more boxes of 'Seldonite.' I have found it of excellent value, and am using it amongst my parishioners."

#### "Coal gives much greater heat."

Mr. B. Sabin, Verger, St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, N.B., writes:—"Coal sprinkled with 'Seldonite' has been used in our schools with excellent results. We treated a ton of coal with 'Seldonite,' and found it burnt with a good warm red glow, gave off much greater heat, and there was less smoke. I gave a small sample of 'Seldonite' to a friend and he tells me that, whereas formerly he used three scuttles of coal a day, he now, with the use of 'Seldonite,' only uses one."

#### "Doubles the value of coal and coke."

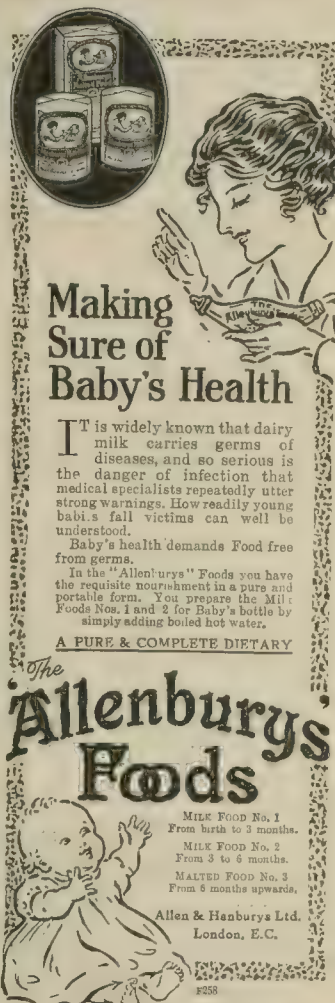
The Rev. G. Lacey May, West Tisted Vicarage, Alresford, Hants, writes:—"Kindly send me five more boxes of 'Seldonite.' I have tested this preparation both on household coal and on Church coke, and consider it fully answers to your description as doubling the value of either coal or coke. I am, in fact, delighted with it."

"Seldonite" is easily used, and is alike suitable for factory, hospitals, schools, clubs, kitchen, greenhouse, drawing-room, or dainty flat. It does not smell; there are no fumes. It is perfectly healthy. Indeed, no one knows that it is in use, except that the fire burns consistently, warmly, cosily, and brightly without any attention.

To take advantage of the special offer made above, readers should send remittances of 2s. 6d. for the full-size 4s. box (sufficient for one ton of Coal, Coke, Anthracite, or Slack), 10s. for five boxes, or 20s. for eleven boxes, addressing their letters to Seldonite Laboratories, Ltd., 709, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

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## NEW NOVELS.

"Count Raven." The title of "Count Raven" (Cassell) came to Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle, we should say, some time before the plot. There was a mutual feeling that a wicked German Count with such a sinister name would make a good central character for a popular novel, and with that the story was born. It would pass muster among the productions of the smaller fry; but, frankly, it is not what we look for from Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle. This, of course, is not astonishing the puzzle has been to understand how authors have been able to fix themselves at their desks any time during the last two years, and it is only natural that some of the most sensitive among them show signs of strain. In this book we feel that a rather ignoble section of the public is being catered for by a partnership far beyond them both in perception and sensibility. There are still people in backwaters who like to read about rascally Teutonic noblemen and secret submarine harbours on the East Coast, and they throng the lending libraries and keep up the demand for their favourite fiction. They are served to their taste in "Count Raven."

"Hungry Stones and Other Stories." The work of Sir Rabindranath Tagore is too well known to need a reviewer's commendation, and "Hungry Stones, and Other Stories" (Macmillan) bears the impress of its creator. The stories have a haunting atmosphere, such as only a poet and a seer can conjure up even from the magic of the East. Where Sir Rabindranath is most simple he is often most profound, and so it is that "The Home-Coming" and "The Vision" both dealing with elementary passions exhibit a deep understanding of humanity. There are other stories in lighter vein; and the weird one that gives its name to the book seems to embody the legend of not one, but a score of ancient Indian palaces haunted by the women of the past. There is, we remember, an official residence in Lucknow where those that have ears to hear hear the jingle of silver anklets on dancing feet, and those that have eyes to see see . . . strange things. The house of the hungry stones is not to be laughed away in the roar and rattle of a twentieth-century train. The craftsmanship of all the stories is admirable.

"Madame Prince." "Madame Prince" (Methuen) is one of those brisk, rather staccato studies of a London family that Mr. Pett Ridge seems able to

produce, without flagging, in unlimited number. This time the book concerns itself with a Highgate dress-maker, Kentish born, and her brood—the girls nimble at repartee, energetic and independent, the boy, a lad of promise. It is the history of a plucky woman, for Madame has uphill work at first to keep the family going on her business, and later, to guide their matrimonial ventures into the right channels. Her character, no less than her professional title, works out as rather French than English, except that no French mother would have suffered the temporary removal of Ethel,

affectionate quips of a philosopher who loves and understands his fellow-creatures.

It is something to become, in a way, a London institution, and that has been the happy fortune of Walker's Diaries, which, particularly in their "Loose-Leaf" pocket form, are among the indispensables of professional and business men, and, it may now be emphatically added, women. Simple in construction, perfect in action, these admirable diaries make it superfluous to carry two diaries during the latter part of the year, as it is only necessary with Walker's Loose-Leaf diaries just to take out and put into the transfer case the pages which have been used, and then insert so many of the pages of the coming year as may be thought necessary. These diaries can be had in a variety of bindings, sizes, and prices, and, further, combined with a note-book and cash account-book if desired, or with any special combination preferred by individual purchasers. Ruled re-fills can also be had for a nominal sum. The diaries can be obtained at all stationers', stores, etc., but the variety is so great that a wise plan is to send to Messrs. John Walker and Co., Ltd., Farringdon House, 5, Warwick Lane, E.C., for an illustrated price-list, and without delay, as they make much-appreciated and seasonable gifts.

There should be a wide demand for "Princess Marie José's Children's Book" (Cassell), consisting of a hundred contributions by authors and artists who have placed their work at the disposal of the fund for feeding and clothing Belgian babies, of whom, we are told, there are 10,000 in the unconquered part of Belgium. There are sixteen full-page colour-illustrations, including a reproduction of John Lavery's picture, "Eileen as the White Queen," and examples of the work of W. Heath Robinson, Edmund Dulac, Frank Reynolds, and Byam Shaw, and a delightful "Study of Dutch Children" by Louis Raemaekers. There are also numerous line drawings, among them some humorous illustrations by Mr. H. G. Wells to his own little story, reproduced in a facsimile of his handwriting, called "Master Anthony and the Zeppelin." Among the contributors are many other well-known names, such as Austin Dobson, John Galsworthy, E. Temple Thurston, Emile Cammaerts, Katharine Tynan, and Peggy Welling. The frontispiece is a charming photograph of King Albert's daughter, the little Princess Marie José of Belgium, from whose name the book takes its title.



WINTER ON THE WESTERN FRONT: "TOMMIES" AT WORK IN THE SNOW.

Photograph by L.N.A.

and the curious elopement of the witty Phyllis. Mr. Pett Ridge's people—those he favours, that is to say—are always optimists; and so Madame is an optimist too, which is encouraging to the reader in chapters where the Prince family affairs seem to be shaping badly. Impossible to believe they will not come right for the sake of the resolute mother; that Richard will not "make good," and Phyllis prove really to be married to her easy young baronet. It is hardly necessary to say that a Pett Ridge book abounds in good things, the little, laughing,

numerous line drawings, among them some humorous illustrations by Mr. H. G. Wells to his own little story, reproduced in a facsimile of his handwriting, called "Master Anthony and the Zeppelin." Among the contributors are many other well-known names, such as Austin Dobson, John Galsworthy, E. Temple Thurston, Emile Cammaerts, Katharine Tynan, and Peggy Welling. The frontispiece is a charming photograph of King Albert's daughter, the little Princess Marie José of Belgium, from whose name the book takes its title.

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The dread blast of War has swept over thousands of other homes also. But here it is the father who has fallen; in many cases the mother too is dead, and the children are homeless. The State allowance—averaging £9 a year—is an all-too-slender basis for their welfare.

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Why not ameliorate the contrast by a mutual service? Ease your own sorrow by providing—for "his" sake—for another hero's orphan. You will thereby also ease the sorrow of the child.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "SEE-SAW" AT THE COMEDY.

REVUE is one of those few things in the case of which many cooks do not spoil the broth. Four authors, for instance, including Mr. R. C. Carton, are responsible for the libretto of "See-Saw"; the names of three composers are mentioned on the programme, and we are told there are "others"; and, of course, scenic artists have also made their contribution—yet between them all they have contrived to furnish what is going to shape into a very lively entertainment. The test of a revue is its success or failure in equipping the chief performers with adequate opportunities and in offering some novelty in its effects. These essentials secured, any minor weaknesses can soon be improved away. Fortunately, at the Comedy, four clever members of the cast—Mr. Jack Hulbert, Miss Phyllis Monkman, Mr. Jack Humphries, and Mr. Arthur Hatherton—are all well looked after; while in the ballet of "The Dancer of Babylon," with its Egyptian setting (for the heroine is supposed to cause trouble in the love-affairs of Antony and Cleopatra), we have an ambitious and striking interlude. Miss Monkman's *pas seul* in this ballet is rendered with extraordinary verve, and she once more proves herself an actress with emotional power as well as a dancer of rare accomplishment. If hers is the "star" turn, Mr. Hulbert finds unusual scope for his versatility; now he warbles ditties as pleasantly as any lyric *jeune premier*; anon, as a film "criminal," he is condemned to make appalling disclosures to an impassive constable; and, again, he is to be seen dancing the cellar-flap sort of dance with infectious vivacity, thereby affording a surprise for his admirers. As for the two comedians, they had a delightful scene together of the "miles gloriosus" type of humour, and both score individually—Mr. Humphries as a stolid policeman, and Mr. Hatherton as a gardener who draws upon his imagination as he shows a visitor round castle "ruins." The music has the brightness a revue score should possess.

## "CHARLEY'S AUNT," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

"Charley's Aunt" is going up in the world. Who would ever have thought that, "still running" though it has been for so many years now, Brandon Thomas's farce would ever have found a home at the St. James's? Yet it does not look out of place there, especially as "Lucky Jim" had prepared the way for its advent, and it looks like keeping Sir George Alexander's house filled during the holiday season. For no one can deny that this most popular of plays wears uncommonly well, and the piece has the good fortune to be presented by players who are many of them familiar with their rôles, and none of whom takes advantage of its popularity to act extravagantly or perfunctorily. Mr. Percy Crawford is as brisk as ever in the title-rôle, and has the right sort of associates in undergraduate humour in Messrs. Holles and Scott Sunderland; and Miss Amy Brandon Thomas happily keeps up the association of the author's name with the biggest of his successes.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

EDITH VICKERS (Notwich).—You have very ingeniously amended your problem, and nearly, but not quite, succeeded. How do you prove, however, Black's last move was not from K 3rd, instead of from K 2nd, which you must do before your key is permissible?

J B SUGDEN (N G H, Leicester).—We are much obliged for your letter. The position is a known one, but has little interest, because it is more deliberate suicide than Fool's Mate.

J C GARDNER (Toronto).—Write to Mr. Wallis, 5, Cliff Terrace, Scarborough, England.

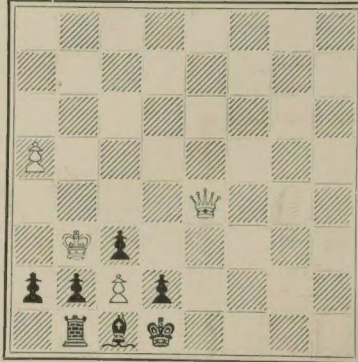
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3745.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE	BLACK
1. B to K 5th	K takes B
2. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. Q to Q 6th (mate).	

If Black play 1. P to K 6th, 2. P to B 4th; if 1. Kt to Kt 4th, 2. P to B 4th (ch), etc.

## PROBLEM No. 3748.—By H. J. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3742 received from C. A. M. (Penang) and J. B. Canara; of No. 3743 from J. B. Canara (Madeira), Y. Kontunemi (Rahe), J. C. Gardner (Toronto), and P. J. Mistri (Bombay); of No. 3745 from J. B. Canara, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. Isaacson (Liverpool), Y. Kontunemi, and Edith Vickers (Wood Dalling); of No. 3746 from J. Marshall Bell (Buckhaven), E. Bygott (Liverpool), F. Cook (Birmingham), J. Verrall (Ridgely), E. P. Stephenson (Llandudno), G. Sorrie (Stonhaven), F. Smart, R. C. Durell (Wanstead), E. J. Winter-Wood (Painpoint), N. R. Dharmavir (Padiham), M. E. Onslow (Bournemouth), G. Deykin (Birmingham), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), Fidelitas, J. Isaacson, P. A. Thomas, M. A. (Sedburgh), T. T. Guney (Cambridge), P. Dougall (Rosen), F. James (Bath), and G. Sorrie.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3747 received from Rev. J. Christie (Birmingham), J. S. Forbes (Brighton), and G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford).

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Inter-Universities Match between Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Ellenberger).	BLACK (Leede).	WHITE (Ellenberger).	BLACK (Leede).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	10. Castles Q R	B takes Q (ch)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	11. R takes B	R takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Kt to B 3rd	R to K 2nd
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	13. P to K Kt 4th	Q Kt to B 3rd
5. P takes P	P takes P	14. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 5th
6. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	15. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 5th
7. B takes Q	B to Kt 5th (ch)	16. R to B 2nd	B to K 3rd
8. Q to Q 2nd	K takes B	17. P to R 3rd	B to Kt 6th
9. P to K 4th	R to K 5th		White resigns.

## CHESS BRIEVITIES.

The year has not been prolific in first-class tournaments, and gamelets are consequently few. We are not able to draw our examples this time from master play, but we select the following from our various cuttings.

## CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Shorthouse Tournament of the Birmingham Chess Club. (Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Francis).	BLACK (Hooper).	WHITE (Francis).	BLACK (Hooper).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. Kt takes R	K to B sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	10. Kt to B 3rd	B to K R 6th
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	11. R to B sq	Q takes P
4. Q to Kt 4th	Q to B 3rd	12. B to K 6 (ch)	Resigns.
5. Kt to Q 5th	Q takes P (ch)		
6. K to Q sq	P to Q 3rd		
7. Q takes Kt P	B to Q 2nd		
8. Kt takes P (ch)	K to Q sq		

The game is one of breathless positions, but White has always a move in hand, and finishes prettily.

## HOLIDAY PROBLEMS.

No. 1. by S. LOVÉN.—White: K at Q R 2nd, Q at Q Kt 6th, F at Q B 5th. Black: K at Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 4th.

Three moves.

No. 2. by W. A. SHINKMAN.—White: K at K 4th, R's at K R 3rd and K R 5th, B at K Kt sq. Black: K at K Kt 5th, P at K R 5th.

Three moves.

No. 3. by F. J. WINTER-WOOD.—White: K at K R 4th, Q at Q Kt 7th, D at Q B 8th, P at K Kt 6th. Black: K at Q 3rd, P at K Kt 2nd.

Three moves.

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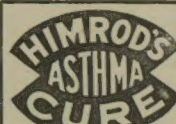
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## Sight Tests for Motor-Drivers.

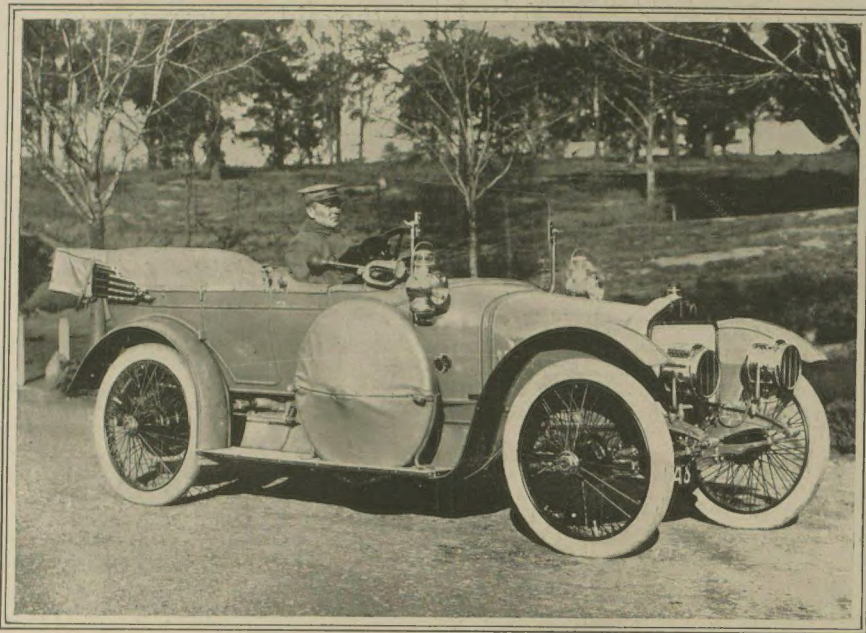
Some rather pertinent inquiries were made recently in the House of Commons in relation to eyesight tests for motor-drivers. The late Home Secretary was asked if there existed any periodical vision-tests for drivers of vehicles in the Metropolitan area, and if not, whether he would consider the advisability of instituting such a test in view of the number of accidents now occurring. Mr. Samuel, in reply, said that all public carriage drivers were required to produce, before being licensed, a medical certificate of fitness in which the condition of sight was taken into account. After they reached the age of fifty, a certificate of fitness was required quinquennially or oftener if the licensing authority deemed it necessary.

In the present existing state of the London streets, and the Stygian gloom of their condition after nightfall, this is a question that certainly seems to have a marked bearing on the public safety. Of course, the private motorist who is not blessed with the eyes of a cat does not, if he be wise in his generation, drive his own car after dark, and there is thus very little need to trouble about him in this connection. The public service driver, on the other hand, is compelled to drive at night, and it is surely in the interests of the public that he should at least be able to see properly.

What is a Hackney Carriage? The law is a peculiar thing indeed! The Albion Motor Company, who are makers of industrial motor-vehicles, have been very busy since the beginning of the war in turning out cars for the War Office. These cars are manufactured in Glasgow, and in the ordinary course of things are driven up to London to be delivered. The Albion Company hit on what they thought was a really good idea. Noticing that there is still a certain amount of emigration

from Scotland to the South, and probably knowing that cheap fares would appeal to the frugal native, they undertook to carry a limited number of passengers from Glasgow to London at ten shillings a head, the whole of the receipts going to the Scottish Red Cross Fund. This went on for some time, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Albion Company was not out of pocket by the scheme:

What is more, it seems that they were legally on solid ground in making this demand, so the Albion Company was faced with the alternative of paying the license, duty or dropping the passenger traffic. Naturally, they did the latter, and the Red Cross funds are suffering accordingly. It might have been thought that, under all the circumstances, the authorities would not have insisted on their full pound of flesh.



FOR AUSTRALIA: A STRAKER-SQUIRE MOTOR.

The fine car seen in our photograph is a 15-20-h.p. Straker-Squire 1914 model, which has been delivered to Senator the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, Australian Commonwealth, by Messrs. Denny's Lascelles, of Melbourne.

travellers to whom time was not a vital consideration were able to come to London for a fraction of the ordinary train fare; and the Red Cross funds were benefiting by a substantial amount of money. All of a sudden, however, the Inland Revenue authorities came down with a demand for the duty on hackney carriages, and insisted on licenses being taken out.

Unquestionably, the principle is a thoroughly sound one, and in complete contrast to the system whereby laws and regulations are drafted and made by people who know little or nothing at first hand of the subject to which these laws are to apply. If our own highway laws had been formulated by highway experts, we should not find among them the many farcical anomalies that exist now. I suppose that one of these days we shall be revising our motor laws. When the time comes we might do worse than to follow the example of Illinois.

W. W.

## A TIP FROM THE FRONT.

Friend: Heard from Jack this morning.

Dunlop: And he's fit, I hope?

Friend: Yes! Let me read you part of his letter:—

*"The old 'bus is sticking it wonderfully, and if, as you say, you are thinking of buying another car after the war, I should get a... again and fit the same tyres. You can't better DUNLOP TYRES, as well I know."*

Dunlop: Very nice of him. There is nothing like active service conditions to test either man or material.

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